

A range extension for Dusky-tailed Flatbill *Ramphotrigon fuscicauda* in eastern Amazonia

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Dusky-tailed Flatbill *Ramphotrigon fuscicauda* is a rare and poorly known Amazonian flycatcher (Parker 1984, Ridgely & Tudor 1994). Until recently, it was believed to be restricted to western Amazonia and adjacent Andean foothills (Parker 1984), but subsequent records extended its range eastward (Parker *et al.* 1997, Zimmer *et al.* 1997, Whittaker & Oren 1999, Aleixo *et al.* 2000).

In Brazil, there are only six known localities: Alta Floresta (09°41'S, 55°54'W), in northern Mato Grosso; Carajás (06°00'S, 51°20'W), Pará; Alegria (08°57'S, 72°25'W), Acre; Quieto (09°00'S, 72°49'W), Acre; Pinkaiti (07°46'S, 51°58'W), Pará; and Catuaba (10°04'S, 67°37'W), Acre (Parker *et al.* 1997, Zimmer *et al.* 1997, Whittaker & Oren 1999, Aleixo *et al.* 2000, Guilherme *et al.* 2003). Here, I report a range extension for this species in eastern Amazonia.

On 6 August 2004, I heard a typical whistled call of a *Ramphotrigon* flycatcher in an upland forest (*terra firme*) fragment in Marabá municipality (05°39'S, 49°28'W), south-east Pará, Brazil. The bird was in a forest edge, close to a dirt road, with many vines and tangles in the mid-storey. Bamboos were rare, with just scattered individuals of *Olyra* sp. in the understorey. I tape-recorded the bird and in response to playback it approached several times, being observed for *c.*20 minutes, enabling me to confirm identification as Dusky-tailed Flatbill. The bird perched on thin horizontal branches or vines, generally 3–4 m above ground. Following playback, the individual vocalised a variant of the whistled call more frequently and, after some minutes, gave a whistled song similar to that described by Guilherme *et al.* (2003). No agitated behaviour, including wing or tail movements was noted. The vocalisations were very similar to those presented by others (Parker 1984, Schulenberg *et al.* 2000, Guilherme *et al.* 2003). Copies of vocalisations have been deposited at the Arquivo Sonoro Prof. Elias Coelho (ASEC), Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

This is the easternmost record for Dusky-tailed Flatbill, the closest locality being Carajás, *c.*200 km to the west (Paynter & Traylor 1991, Whittaker & Oren 1999). My record also emphasises that this flatbill is not restricted to bamboo-rich understorey, but also occurs in vine-rich areas (without bamboo) in both the understorey of *terra firme* forest and in vine-rich floodplain forests without bamboo (Parker 1984, Terborgh *et al.* 1984, Whittaker & Oren 1999.). Given that the species has been found from western Amazonia to the left bank of the rio Tocantins, it is probable that it will be recorded elsewhere in Amazonian Brazil in suitable habitat (see Aleixo *et al.* 2000).

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The eggs of *Corvus tristis* and *Corvus moneduloides*

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Corvus tristis

Goodwin (1976, 1986) described two eggs of this species, the only two he had seen, and his comments were evidently followed in good faith by Madge & Burn (1994) as a valid description of the species' eggs. The eggs in question are in The Natural History Museum (NHM, Tring), but their provenance is highly suspect. They were purchased at Stevens' Sale Rooms, in 1862, where they had been identified as being of *Manucodia atra* (= *M. nigra*; Paradisaieidae), and were stated to have been taken in Mysol (= Misool) in the western Papuan chain. They were registered